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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1502)

Name of Candidate	AVDHIJA GUPTA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	864958
Center	Online	Date	21/2/22.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
6(c)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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SECTION – A

1. (a) It is often argued that there is a crisis of values in modern society. Do you agree with this view? Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि आधुनिक समाज में मूल्यों का संकट है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Modern society has often been accused of ~~devoid~~ being devoid of ethics, morals and values due to rise in individualistic and consumerist culture.

Crisis can be observed as –

i) Gandhiji's seven sins have become a reality for eg – commerce without morality, wealth without work, politics without principles etc.

ii) Value system ingrained in social fabric of India is being eroded Eg – disintegration of joint families and poor treatment of old parents by children.

iii) Due to consumerist culture, evils like murders for short term gains, crime against

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women etc is at all time high.

However, it would be wrong to classify modern society as completely out of the blanket of values -

i) In general, society still considers respecting elders, earning with dignity, respecting women as virtues of ideal humans.

ii) cherishing leaders like APJ Abdul Kalam, Swami Vivekanand, Sardar Patel etc by youth means their ideals and value system is still respected.

iii) Honesty, compassion, empathy are still considered essential virtues in a human.

Thus value system of the society is still morality based which needs to be revived properly.

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1. (b) Explain the role of society in imparting values. In this context also, discuss a situation wherein acquired values learnt from home or school guided you in a situation of dilemma. (150 words) 10

मूल्यों से अवगत कराने में समाज की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में एक ऐसी स्थिति पर भी चर्चा कीजिए जिसमें घर या विद्यालय से अर्जित मूल्यों ने दुविधा की स्थिति में आपका मार्गदर्शन किया हो।

In grooming of a child, role played by family, schools and society are extremely important for a robust foundation in future.

Role of society in imparting values ⇒

i) Virtues like cooperation, coordination etc are learnt from society.

ii) value of tolerance is ~~learned~~ gained when one interacts with society at large, full of diversity.

iii) Application of basic values like love, hate, jealousy, anger etc are tested before society.

iv) Customs, morals and way of life is taught by society through experience.

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During class XII, my board exams were nearing and I had a lot of syllabus to cover. My school got itself enrolled in a Paper Presentation competition at intercity level for which a class XII student need to represent. All my fellow batchmates backed off because of approaching exams.

I had been taught at home that responsibility is often taken by the most courageous person and such pressure handling situation makes you tough and resilient. I volunteered and bagged a rank for my school. Thus dedication towards service and courage taught by family help me clear the dilemma.

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2. (a) For a public servant to fulfill his ethical obligations, it is important that there be no dichotomy between his personal ethics and public ethics. Analyze. (150 words) 10

एक लोक सेवक के लिए अपने नैतिक दायित्वों को पूरा करने हेतु, यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि उसकी व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता और सार्वजनिक नैतिकता के मध्य कोई द्विभाजन न हो। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ethical obligations keep a person (in this case, public servant) bound by the moral code of conduct as to what is perciered right in general.

For a public servant to fully abide by ethical obligations, it is important that whatever he is following in his public life, same morals should be replicated in personal life. For Eg -

If a man is rude and disrespectful to his wife at home, there is very little chance for him to be polite with fellow females workers or female citizens in general.

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Similarly, if a public servant is honest to his/her family members, compassionate to relatives, neighbours etc, there he or she is likely to depict these values with people at work.

There cannot be dichotomy at home and workplace because ultimately what a person is can be reflected through his daily actions. If a public servant ~~is~~ observes integrity at workplace, then he/she will show utmost integrity even in minutest of things at home.

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2. (b) Transparency is not only a bulwark against corruption in administration but also strengthens moral standards in governance. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

पारदर्शिता न केवल प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध एक प्राचीर है, अपितु यह अभिशासन में नैतिक मानकों को भी सुदृढ़ करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Transparency in administration means working in an open and inclusive manner where the functioning of govt has clear visibility before the people.

Due to transparent administration, corruption can be challenged as —

i) Administrational discrepancies, maladministration etc will come ~~to~~ before public.

ii) People in a democratic setup can challenge the public officials for any wrong doings.

iii) Government remains accountable in a transparent system and thus chances of corruption reduces.

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It also strengthens moral standards of governance as when the functioning of govt will be transparent, then all the whereabouts and conduct of govt will be visible for people at large. This will make the administration run efficiently as the govt fearing people will carry duties in most moralistic manner. Administators will try to meet expectations of people thus strengthening the moral standards of governance.

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3. (a) Morality is neither divine commands nor universal principle of thought rather practices developed by groups of human beings striving to avoid mutually harmful conflict and promote mutually beneficial cooperation. Comment. (150 words) 10

नैतिकता न तो ईश्वरीय आदेश है और न ही विचार का सार्वभौमिक सिद्धांत, अपितु यह पारम्परिक रूप से हानिकारक संघर्ष से बचने तथा पारस्परिक रूप से लाभप्रद सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयासरत मनुष्यों के समूहों द्वारा विकसित परिपाटियाँ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Morals refers to the set of principles ingrained within an individual and his / her society which guides his / her actions.

Morality is not defined in any religious or legal document. It is not a result of any divine command. It is neither a pre established principle of thought. It keeps varying from society to society, group to group.

Morality and moral practices become part of a society after they are developed by groups of human beings striving to

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live in a harmonious society and avoid conflicts.

For instance, Sati was a moral practice from ancient to early modern India. It was adopted to avoid conflicts, to hail women, to avoid their hardships after husband's death.

In present day India, livin relationships are considered immoral by most. Similarly homosexuality is also considered immoral. However, these two are well established in western world and are soon gaining grounds in India as well.

Thus Andre Benteille has observed law tells how society should move, but it is culture that depicts how society actually moves. That reflects its morality.

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3. (b) Explain different aspects of the 'right conduct' taught by Mahavira to attain a life full of happiness and content. (150 words) 10

महावीर द्वारा आनंद और संतुष्टि से परिपूर्ण जीवन प्राप्त करने के लिए सिखाए गए 'सम्यक् चरित्र' के विभिन्न पहलुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Right knowledge, Right faith and Right conduct are the three gems of Jainism propounded by Mahavira.

Right conduct reflects how one must carry out deeds and what is the right thing to do.

Mahavira threw light on different aspects of right conduct ⇒

i) Asteya - never steal
ii) Satya - speak truth
iii) Ahimsa - no violence
iv) Aparigraha - no possession
v) Brahmacharya - live celibate life.

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These five aspects of right conduct acted as guiding principles for the followers of jainism. It is reflected in their conduct as ⇒

i) They follow occupation like trading and business which does not involve killing insects eg. agriculture.

ii) They dont eat vegetables that grow underground.

iii) They follow Santhara. i.e., death through rigorous meditation and hunger observance.

Thus the teachings of Mahavira in this respect are still prevalent.

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4. (a) Discuss the standards of behavior expected from civil servants in carrying out their role of developing and implementing government policies and delivering public services. (150 words) 10
सरकारी नीतियों को विकसित करने एवं कार्यान्वित करने और सार्वजनिक सेवाएं प्रदान करने की अपनी भूमिका का निर्वहन करने के दौरान सिविल सेवकों से अपेक्षित व्यवहार के मानकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil servants are expected to act with utmost integrity in carrying out their role of developing and implementing policies and serve the public.

1) In developing the policies, a civil servant requires =>
i) Empathy towards vulnerable sections
ii) Compassion
iii) Aptitude
iv) Non partisanship

2) In implementing govt. policies, a civil servant needs –
i) Leadership qualities
ii) Unbiasness
iii) Integrity

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iv) Honesty
v) Objectivity

3) For effective public service delivery, a civil servant requires ⇒

i) Integrity
ii) Dedication towards public services.
iii) leadership qualities
iv) Empathy and compassion towards the targetted

Thus values like empathy and compassion makes him think softly from people's perspective. Integrity, honesty ensures smooth administration, leadership qualities enhances quality of decision making and objectivity ensures non partisanship.

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4. (b) Bring out the differences between the ethical issues faced by government and private institutions and the reasons therein.

(150 words) 10

सरकारी एवं निजी संस्थानों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों के बीच अंतर और उनके कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Work culture of government and private institutions are starkly different. This is visible even through the different ethical issues faced by two.

Ethical issues in govt. institution ⇒

i) Hierarchy is prominent in govt institution which is not so stark in cosmopolitan culture of private institution

ii) Pay scale is fixed ~~which do~~ and hikes are very slow which at times affect the efficiency and dedication of employees. As against this, employees of private sector are more dedicated.

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iii) Team spirit is often compromised due to lethargic attitude of employees. Private institution have strong sense of team spirit.

Ethical issues in private institution ⇒

i) Hiring and firing culture does not make employees committed to the company and their loyalty keeps shifting.

ii) Due to large population and job crisis, private companies often hire people without formalization of job, i.e., giving holydays, pay hikes, maternity benifits etc. Government sector is totally formalized.

Recently Public Private Partnership model has emerged giving mix of two as a third arena for employees.

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5. (a) What is the ethical basis behind the idea of reparations for historical wrongs committed against certain groups? (150 words) 10
कुछ समूहों के विरुद्ध किए गए ऐतिहासिक अन्याय की क्षतिपूर्ति के विचार के पीछे नैतिक आधार क्या है?

Colonialism and Imperialism had exploited the weaker sections of the world for years and centuries which not only requires apology but reperations for oppressed.

Ethical basis behind the idea of reparation ⇒

i) Guilt among the exploiters for eg. French apologized Rwandans, Germans apologized ~~Jews~~ before Jews etc

ii) The belief that due to exploitation in past, the country has historically been backward leading to lagging development eg. Shashi Tharoor demanded from Britain reparations for India for historical wrongdoings.

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iii) International ethics according to which all nations are equal and should live peacefully. Thus powerful and rich who had once dominated weak and poor should help latter develop. Eg. concept of common but differentiated responsibility emerged with respect to climate change.

iv) Lastly, Integrity of a nation is reflected as whether the current population considers the atrocities committed in past as wrong Eg. Germans still pay Jews reparations.

Eg. in Indian context can be cited that creamy layers of SC/ST are still given reservations.

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5. (b) What do you understand by Integrity Pacts? In light of recent events, analyse their utility in ensuring transparency and efficiency in public procurement in India. (150 words) 10

सत्यनिष्ठा समझौतों से आप क्या समझते हैं? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में, भारत में सार्वजनिक खरीद में पारदर्शिता और दक्षता सुनिश्चित करने में उनकी उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Integrity Pacts are pacts signed ~~by the~~ between two stakeholders undertaken and observed by a third body which is neutral. The neutral body ensures that neither of the two parties breach the rules.

Transparency and efficiency are the two key components that attract investments for a nation leading to growth. Neither domestic set up as well, transparency and efficiency ensures public faith on the functioning of govt.

In the process of public procurement, govt is involved and the work is undertaken by bureaucracy. Thus problems arise like —

i) Delay in deal finalization
ii) Red Tapism.
iii) No single window clearance
iv) Slow implementations

Thus transparency and efficiency are needed direly in public procurement areas. It will enhance people's faith, rapidify the development and ensure employe welfare.

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6. What do each of the following quotations mean to you? (30)

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण के आपके लिए क्या मायने हैं?

(a) "We are what our thoughts have made us; so take care about what you think. Words are secondary. Thoughts live; they travel far." – Swami Vivekananda

"हम वो हैं, जो हमें हमारी सोच ने बनाया है; इसलिए इस बात का ध्यान रखिए कि आप क्या सोचते हैं। शब्द गौण हैं, विचार रहते हैं; वे दूर तक यात्रा करते हैं।" - स्वामी विवेकानंद

Swami Vivekanand was a man ahead of his age who is still a youth inspiration due to his progressive ideas.

In this quotation, Vivekanand has highlighted the importance of one's thought. He observes that whatever you think is reflected automatically in your personality. Thus words, i.e., whatever you say is secondary as there can be a dichotomy between thoughts and actions. Thus actions may or may not be in sync with thoughts.

Vivekanand want to emphazize that thoughts travel far, it outlives man. Thus once action can keep changing but thoughts seldom change. So from the beginning, man must acquire worthy thoughts

Ultimately it is thought that will make a person act in a certain way. So to act fairly, one must begin with thinking fairly. So thoughts are primary and words are seccondary.

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6. (b) "Virtue lies in our power, and similarly so does vice; because where it is in our power to act, it is also in our power not to act." — Aristotle"

"सद्गुण हमारी शक्ति में निहित है और इसी प्रकार अवगुण भी; क्योंकि जहाँ कार्य करना हमारे अधिकार में है, वहीं कार्य न करना भी हमारे अधिकार में है।" -अरस्तू

Aristotle is one of the greatest philosopher of the world still enlightening man about good and bad deeds in life.

In the above quotation, Aristotle observes that virtues and vices, i.e., good habits and bad habits are both in control of man. Man has power over good or bad deeds that he carry out.

This means that when man has power to act, he also has power not to act. Man therefore must control his actions accordingly.

If the situation arise where

he needs to act, he should. Similarly there will be situations where it will be best virtue not to act.

So to act in full virtue, man must know when to act and when not to. He must know what is the right thing to do since he has control over his actions.

Paulo Cohelo in "The Alchemist" has observed that the biggest lie in the world is that there comes a time in life when one has no control over self and all actions are guided by fate."

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6. (c) "It may be expedient but it is not just that some should have less in order that others may prosper." — John Rawls

"यह समीचीन तो हो सकता है लेकिन यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है कि कुछ के पास कम होना चाहिए ताकि अन्य समृद्ध हो सकें।" - जॉन रॉल्स

John Rawls in the above quotation has highlighted the idea of economic property of few at the cost of growth of larger section.

Rawls by the statement means that it is unjustified that some people should consume below average and less than what is expected from them so that some others at that cost ~~to~~ could consume surplus

Thus this depicts the economic inequality and injustice that most societies face in the wake of capitalism and industrial development.

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SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

7. You are the District Magistrate (DM) of a remote district where literacy rate is very low and level of poverty quite high. The government has decided to go ahead with the first phase of mass vaccination against the COVID-19 pandemic and being the DM it is your responsibility to ensure its successful implementation in the district. However, some people with vested interests have raised concerns against the vaccine. They have not only questioned the efficacy of the vaccine but have also spread rumors of it being harmful for human health. They have also initiated a whisper campaign to the effect that vaccination will lead to impotency and that it is the hidden agenda of the government to control population. There have also been reports in local newspapers of the vaccine being approved for mass vaccination even before completion of the last phase of trials. This is further adding to the confusion and apprehension prevalent among people in the district.

The situation was tense even before the initiation of the mass vaccination programe, and once it started you received reports that very few people are turning up to get themselves vaccinated.

Given the situation:

(a) Discuss various issues involved in the case.

(b) What will be your course of action to ensure that the vaccination program becomes a success? **(20)**

आप एक मुदूरवर्ती जिले के जिलाधिकारी (DM) हैं, जहाँ साक्षरता दर बहुत कम है और गरीबी का स्तर काफी अधिक है। सरकार ने कोविड-19 महामारी के विरूद्ध सामूहिक टीकाकरण के प्रथम चरण का कार्यान्वयन आगे बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया है और DM होने के नाते जिले में इसका सफल कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करना आपका उत्तरदायित्व है। हालांकि, निहित हितों वाले कुछ लोगों ने वैक्सीन के विरूद्ध चिंताएं व्यक्त की हैं। उन्होंने न केवल वैक्सीन की प्रभावकारिता पर सवाल उठाए हैं बल्कि यह अफवाह भी फैलाई है कि यह वैक्सीन मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है। उन्होंने इस आशय से एक कानाफूसी अभियान भी आरंभ किया है कि इस टीकाकरण से नपुंसकता उत्पन्न होगी और यह जनसंख्या नियंत्रित करने का सरकार का प्रच्छन्न एजेंडा है। स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में भी अंतिम चरण का परीक्षण पूरा होने से पहले ही व्यापक पैमाने पर टीकाकरण के लिए वैक्सीन अनुमोदित किए जाने की खबरें आई हैं। इससे जिले के लोगों में व्याप्त भ्रम एवं आशंका और अधिक बढ़ रही है।

व्यापक पैमाने पर टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम आरंभ होने से पहले ही स्थिति तनावपूर्ण थी और आरंभ होने के बाद आपको सूचना मिलती है कि बहुत कम लोग टीका लगवाने के लिए सामने आ रहे हैं।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आपकी कार्रवाई क्या होगी जिससे टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम सफल हो जाए?

The situation is grave as public health is involved on one hand and public trust on the other.

Stakeholders in the issue
- Govt
- Me as DM
- Vulnerable population
- Society at large who will see vaccination effect

a) Various issues involved in the case are ⇒

1) The population of the district is poor and largely illiterate and is thus all the more vulnerable to rumors.

2) Any action in forceful manner cannot be undertaken as it will erode public trust.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) As a govt servant, it is my duty to effectively vaccinate population which I am unable to do due to low turnout as a result of rumor.

4) Checking ~~the~~ and tracing the voices spreading rumors is the need of the hour.

5) It is my duty to confirm with reports whether all the trial phases have been carried out fairly or not.

Course of actions available to me in this case ⇒

i) Forcefully get the people vaccinated.

- This will ensure mass scale vaccination but will erode public trust from govt. It will also lead to outcry from civil society groups.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ii) Delaying the vaccination process after taking time to make people aware about the benefits of vaccine.

- This will ensure the democratic way but it will delay the procedure greatly. Pandemic being a public health emergency needs immediate attention.

iii) Adopting a comprehensive approach by initially gathering the few literate population and starting vaccinating them. Side by side I will dispatch teams to spread awareness among as many people as they can.

- Vaccination is necessary to ~~man~~ curb rising cases that can be countered.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However challenge is to quickly spread awareness on mass scale and to maintain balance.

I well adopt the third course of action. Along with rolling out first batch of vaccines, I will also ensure formation of a robust cyber security team of youths who can counter fake news spread online.

I will talk to the Secretary of state if any incentive can be arranged for marginalized if they get themselves vaccinated

- People who got vaccinated will be used as campaigners to make others aware.
- Rumor spreaders would be checked with actions against them.

This multipronged approach is required.

8. There was an incident at a company wherein a fire broke out and led to a number of casualties. During the preliminary inquiry, one of the employees and bystander witnesses, specified that the company had taken all the safety measures and the management was not at fault. During litigation, the same employee was identified as a witness and his deposition was to be taken.

The issue is now in the court. You are a Senior Manager of the company and accompanying the said employee to the court for the deposition. On the way the employee tells you that he had lied during the inquiry; and that the truth was worse for the company than he had stated previously.

(a) Identify the various ethical issues you would face in this situation.

(b) What would you suggest the employee to do? Give reasons for your suggestions. **(20)**

एक कंपनी में एक हादसा हो जाता है जिसमें आग लग जाती है और कई लोग हताहत हो जाते हैं। प्रारंभिक जाँच के दौरान, एक कर्मचारी और घटना के प्रत्यक्ष गवाहों ने विशेष रूप से इस बात पर बल दिया कि कंपनी ने सभी सुरक्षा उपाय किए थे एवं प्रबंधन की कोई गलती नहीं थी। मुकदमेबाजी के दौरान, उसी कर्मचारी की गवाह के रूप में पहचान की गई थी और उसका बयान लिया जाना था।

अब यह मुद्दा न्यायालय में है। आप कंपनी के वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक हैं और बयान के लिए न्यायालय में उक्त कर्मचारी के साथ जाते हैं। रास्ते में वह कर्मचारी आपको बताता है कि उसने जाँच के दौरान झूठ बोला था; और यह भी कि जो भी उसने पहले बताया था, वास्तव में कंपनी के लिए सच उससे भी भयावह है।

(a) इस स्थिति में आप सामने आने वाले विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आप कर्मचारी से क्या करने के लिए कहेंगे? अपने सुझावों के लिए कारण दीजिए।

The incident is of severe nature as it had led to casualties of employees. Moreover, it has raised severe questions on the management of company.

As a Senior Manager, I have got to perform my duty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in the best interest of the company. Also at the same time, it is my duty to ensure that ~~ethics~~ anything should not go against ethics. After the employee had told me the truth, the gravity of the situation had increased

a) Ethical issues faced ~~after~~ in the situation are –

- Truth v/s Responsibility before company.
- Ethics v/s service dedication
- Integrity as a person v/s Integrity as an employee

On one hand I have to be best judge for myself and an ethical person in general whose company had been

responsible for several deaths. On the other hand, I have responsibility as the Senior Manager of the company to work in best interest of the company.

(b) In such a situation, the best course of action would be to advise the employee to speak the truth before the court. This is because -

i) It will be then duty of court to punish employee who initially gave incorrect information.

ii) A matter as severe as death of employees should not be taken lightly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iii) Court will then direct adequate compensation for the families of the deceased. The company could then pay the compensation.

iv) Whatever else court may direct, then the company as whole and I as Senior Manager will accept it.

Reasons for this choice ⇒

i) It will set right example for other companies where possibility of such mishaps can occur.

ii) My own company will then retrofit its infrastructure to make it fireproof with necessary equipments.

iii) 'Truth Alone Triumphs'. Inject Sastriji' as Railway

Minister also need not required to resign after Railway mishap but he did. Thus taking responsibility in case of mishap will uphold my integrity then and later at anytime in life in any job profile.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Though discrimination on racial grounds is generally associated with Western countries, arguably similar notions of colour and racial discrimination are prevalent in India too.

Many Indians are found to be obsessed for "White" skin tone as visible in matrimonial ads and popularity of whitening creams. They are also found to be more hospitable towards the white-skinned Europeans than the dark-skinned Africans. Even within the country, people can be found to be discriminating fellow countrymen on the basis of their skin tone. People from North-East India face frequent racial abuse and are referred to by various derogatory names. All these point towards racism being practised and accepted in India. Moreover, it is not considered a very serious issue as the anti-discrimination laws in India are not stringent enough to deal with hate crimes associated with racism.

(a) In this context, discuss the ethical issues associated with the practice and acceptance of racial discrimination in India.

(b) If you have been tasked to formulate a plan to combat hate crimes associated with racism in India and bring about an attitudinal change, what would be your suggestions? (20)

हालांकि नस्लीय आधार पर भेदभाव सामान्यतः पश्चिमी देशों से जुड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन रंग और नस्लीय भेदभाव की समान धारणाएं यकीनन भारत में भी प्रचलित हैं।

कई भारतीयों को त्वचा की "गोरी" रंगत के प्रति आकर्षित पाया गया है जैसा कि वैवाहिक विज्ञापनों और गोरा बनाने वाली क्रीमों की लोकप्रियता से भी दिखाई देता है। उन्हें अश्वेत अफ्रीकियों की तुलना में श्वेत यूरोपीय लोगों के प्रति भी अधिक सत्कारशील पाया गया है। यहाँ तक कि देश के भीतर भी लोगों को देशवासियों के साथ उनकी त्वचा के रंग के आधार पर भेदभाव करते हुए पाया जा सकता है। पूर्वोत्तर भारत के लोगों को बार-बार नस्लीय दुर्व्यवहार का सामना करना पड़ता है एवं उनके लिए विभिन्न अपमानजनक नामों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। ये सभी भारत में नस्लवाद का व्यवहार किए जाने और उसे स्वीकार किए जाने की ओर इंगित करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इसे बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा नहीं माना जाता है जैसा कि इस तथ्य से भी परिलक्षित होता है कि भारत में भेदभाव विरोधी कानून नस्लवाद से जुड़े घृणित अपराधों से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त कठोर नहीं हैं।

(a) इस संदर्भ में, भारत में नस्लीय भेदभाव की परिपाटी और स्वीकार्यता से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) यदि आपको भारत में नस्लवाद से जुड़े घृणित अपराधों से निपटने और अभिवृत्ति संबंधी परिवर्तन लाने की योजना तैयार करने का कार्य सौंपा जाता है, तो आपके सुझाव क्या होंगे?

Discrimination in any form is against the law of nature which suggest all men to be equal at par with each other.

Racial discrimination in India has been continuously observed and often leads to uproar and outcry by various civil society groups. However after discussions and debates, the matter is subsided without any conclusive result. This is due to ⇒

i) Acceptance by people at large.
ii) Weak implementation of laws against discrimination
iii) No heed to fundamental duties by citizens.

(a) Ethical issues associated with practice of accepting racial

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

discrimination in country are-

i) Stereotype is reflected where people are generalized overtly based on physical features and complexion

ii) Prejudices against certain groups. E.g. North Eastern people being called by derogatory names which make them feel isolated in their own country. This leads to ghettoization later giving rise to insurgencies.

iii) This attitude reflects discriminatory attitude of citizens and act as a blot on democratic values cherished so dearly by our forefathers.

iv) classifies society as haves v/s have nots or white v/s coloured & hindering larger development.

(b) In my opinion, if a plan is to chalked ~~to~~ combat hate crime, associated with racism and bring attitudenal change, then ~~f~~ framework would be like ⇒

i) like fastrack courts had been established ~~to~~ rapidly solve ~~child~~ crime against women and children, similarly, Ministry of social justice and empowerment could order set up of fastrack courts to resolve racial discrimination cases for speedy trial.

ii) Social media should be made use ~~for~~ of. For eg - 'Black lives matter' movement gained popularity over social media.

iii) Sensetization of children right from primary school

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

level to be respectful for all races. This can bring long term attitudinal changes.

iv) Social advertizements by govt should be projected on news channels, between soap operas so as to reach common masses.

v) Higher universities, schools should welcome north eastern students so as to make them comfortable with people of mainland India. People from all races should constitute groups like sports teams, political parties etc.

vi) Finally legislature should increase penalty for hate crime spreading and impose stringent punishment on law violator.

10. With its highly coveted line of consumer electronics, a multinational company 'A' has a cult following among loyal consumers and makes profits of crores of rupees. Recently, a report by an international non-governmental organisation has highlighted that in some overseas production centres of the company, the working conditions are hazardous for the labour, which include children also. In some centres, the international environmental standards are also flouted.

The company's global head has defended their position by saying that they have little control over monitoring and regulating the entire supply chain due to internationalization of the production process. Based on the above information, answer the following:

(a) Do you think company 'A' should be held responsible for ethical lapses made by individuals further down its supply chain?

(b) Should customers be expected to take into account the ethical track record of companies while making purchases? Give reasons. **(20)**

उपभोक्ता इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की अपनी अत्यधिक प्रतिष्ठित शृंखला वाली, एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी 'A' की निष्ठावान उपभोक्ताओं के बीच गहरी पैठ है और वह करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफा कमाती है। हाल ही में, एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गैर-सरकारी संगठन की एक रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला गया कि कंपनी के कुछ विदेशी उत्पादन केंद्रों में कार्यदशाएं श्रमिकों के लिए खतरनाक हैं, जिनमें बच्चे भी सम्मिलित हैं। कुछ केंद्रों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय मानकों का भी उल्लंघन होता है।

कंपनी के वैश्विक प्रमुख ने यह कहते हुए अपनी स्थिति का बचाव किया है कि उत्पादन प्रक्रिया के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के कारण संपूर्ण आपूर्ति शृंखला की निगरानी और विनियमन पर उनका नियंत्रण बहुत कम है। उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) क्या आप मानते हैं कि कंपनी 'A' को उसकी आपूर्ति शृंखला में और नीचे की ओर स्थित व्यक्तियों द्वारा की गई नैतिक खामियों के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराया जाना चाहिए?

(b) क्या ग्राहकों से यह अपेक्षा की जानी चाहिए कि वे खरीददारी करते समय कंपनियों का नैतिक ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड ध्यान में रखें? कारण बताइए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The report released by NGO has alleged company of severe charges which poses great challenge for reputation of the company.

(*) Stakeholders in the case are ⇒
i) Company and its management
ii) Employees
iii) loyal customers
iv) society at large
v) Other similar companies who will learn from the verdict.

a) In my opinion, the company has been alleged of severe lapses like child labour, hazardous factory working conditions etc. Therefore any lapse in any part of supply chain ~~sho~~ brings entire blame on 'Company A' they which according to me should be held responsible

for ethical lapses

Despite the top bosses of company sitting in one country and ethical lapses in some other country, the responsibility lies with 'A' since ⇒

i) It is employer and thus guarantee or worker safety.

ii) Being MNC, it should abide by laws and ensure no branch is following child labour

iii) Environmental norms should be adhered to no matter whichever country it is.

If a company earns in crores from this supply chain, it is its moral responsibility to equally ensure justice ~~in~~ throughout this supply chain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) It totally depends on customers whether they want to keep these things, ethical conduct of company in mind before making purchases. However, ideally, any customer should take these factors into consideration because ⇒

i) Reflects personal integrity of the customer

ii) More importantly, this attitude of customer will make company refrain from undertaking such steps in future.

iii) Most importantly, once society will reveal what they think is right and that safe working conditions and sustainable production should take place, then other companies will also act in

accordance and such social evils will itself dissipate.

Society as whole is stakeholder when the matter involves safety, justice and environment. Thus society ~~so~~ together should reveal its negation against any conjustified practice. for Eg- when ITC declared it will spend 2% of income on student education, it made people choose ITC over any equivalent brand. Thus companies should act as agents of change and people should facilitate it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. According to some reports, gambling and betting together, while illegal, have evolved into a multi-billion dollar industry in India with one estimate pegging the market at $60 billion. Added to this is the wide reach of cricket as a sport and the periodic cases of betting in it making to news. It has been suggested by some that making gambling and betting legal would resolve many issues and also contribute to the exchequer.

On the other hand, there remains a strong opinion against doing so.

(a) What is your opinion on the matter?

(b) Also, identify the merits of the arguments in opposition to the stand you have taken. (20)

कुछ रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, अवैध होते हुए भी जुआ और सट्टेबाजी सम्मिलित रूप से भारत में कई अरब डॉलर के उद्योग के रूप में विकसित हो गया है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार, इसका बाजार 60 अरब डॉलर तक का हो गया है। इसके साथ ही, एक खेल के रूप में क्रिकेट की व्यापक पहुंच है और इसमें सट्टेबाजी के प्रकरण यदा-कदा सुर्खियों में रहते हैं। कुछ लोगों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि जुए और सट्टेबाजी को विधिक मान्यता देने से कई मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा और सरकारी खजाने में भी वृद्धि होगी।

वहीं दूसरी ओर, ऐसा करने के विरूद्ध एक प्रबल राय भी बनी हुई है।

(a) इस विषय पर आपकी क्या राय है?

(b) साथ ही, आपने जो रुख अपनाया है उसके विरूद्ध तर्कों की खूबियों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Gambling and betting despite being illegal have emerged as lucrative businesses and has flourishing industry despite most of it being operating undeground.

Cricket which has crores of fan following has seen betting as becoming an intrinsic part of it over the years.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

There have been insistence on legalizing gambling and betting.

(a) In my opinion, till it is illegal under law, there is no question of being linient with the gamblers and betters. They need to be identified and their moves need to be checked.

Even in long run, gambling should not be legalized in my opinion. Reasons ⇒

i) It offers easy passage for youth to rely on and earn money without work.

ii) Gandhiji always prohibited gambling as he considered it destructive for generations. Thus it is part of our DPSP.

iii) Most importantly, if gambling will be given a free hand and will be made legal,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

then this underground industry will ~~be~~ operate legally and the growth well be fourfold. This well divert people's investment from more lucrative industries to this money making venture.

iv) It will give rise to opening of 'Pandora's box' when things like poker will also demand legalization ~~we~~ which is destructive for youth.

Perhaps these are the few reasons why gambling and betting as whole is prohibited in India and strictly restricted in some states.

(b) However, there have been cases why gambling and betting should be legalized

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or partially legalized. This is because ⇒

i) Emerging forms of betting like Fantasy sports which is considered by many as a game of intelligence and calculated thought rather than game of chance. Thus game of skill should be legalized. Eg. Dream 11 as considered by many.

ii) Despite operating underground, the market of this industry has pegged at $60 billion. Thus legalizing it will further increase that which can be a lucrative addition to exchequer of the govt.

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iii) legalizing it will also save resources and personnel of govt busy in cracking down on the illegal gamblers and betters.

Although fantasy sports has been legalized by some states like Mizoram, its still prohibited in most states. Even if any step to partially legalize gambling has to be taken, it should ensure –

i) All stakeholders including youth, govt agencies, academicians, civil society etc into consideration.

ii) Proper framework needs to charted out.

iii) Morality of society should be priority over any financial benefit.

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12. Recently, the government has enacted certain legislations, which have led to largescale protests from various farmer and trade union bodies in the country. This protest has witnessed various events such as blocking of public roads, destruction of public property and even mass wasting of crops by some farmers. On one hand, the farmers and traders have accused the government of crony capitalism and on the other hand, the government has pointed out that the protests have been orchestrated by those whose vested interests have been hit by the legislations. Various experts are divided on the issue and there is no one concrete view emerging on it. The negotiations that have taken place, have also not yielded any results so far.
(a) Identify the different stakeholders and their interests in the case above.
(b) Discuss the ethical concerns with such protests and how they should be tackled in your opinion. **(20)**

हाल ही में, सरकार ने कुछ विधान अधिनियमित किए हैं, जिसके कारण देश में विभिन्न किसान और श्रमिक संघ निकायों ने बड़े पैमाने पर विरोध प्रदर्शन किए हैं। इस विरोध प्रदर्शन में सार्वजनिक सड़कों को अवरुद्ध करने, सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को नष्ट करने और यहाँ तक कि कुछ किसानों द्वारा फसलों को बड़े पैमाने पर बर्बाद करने जैसी विभिन्न घटनाएं देखी गई हैं। एक ओर जहाँ किसानों और व्यापारियों ने सरकार पर घोर पूंजीवादी होने का आरोप लगाया है, तो वहीं दूसरी ओर सरकार ने इस बात की ओर इशारा किया है कि ये विरोध प्रदर्शन उन लोगों ने करवाए हैं जिनके निहित हितों पर इन अधिनियमों ने प्रहार किया है। इस मुद्दे पर विभिन्न विशेषज्ञों की राय अलग-अलग है और इसपर कोई ठोस विचार उभरकर सामने नहीं आ पा रहा है। जो बातचीत हुई है, उसका भी अभी तक कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला है।

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में सम्मिलित विभिन्न हितधारकों और उनके हितों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) ऐसे विरोध प्रदर्शन से संबद्ध नैतिक चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और आपकी राय में उनसे कैसे निपटा जाना चाहिए।

India being a democratic nation provides its citizens right to protest peacefully. However it is often said that - "Your freedom ends where my nose begins", i.e., freedom of one should not be at the cost of freedom of other.

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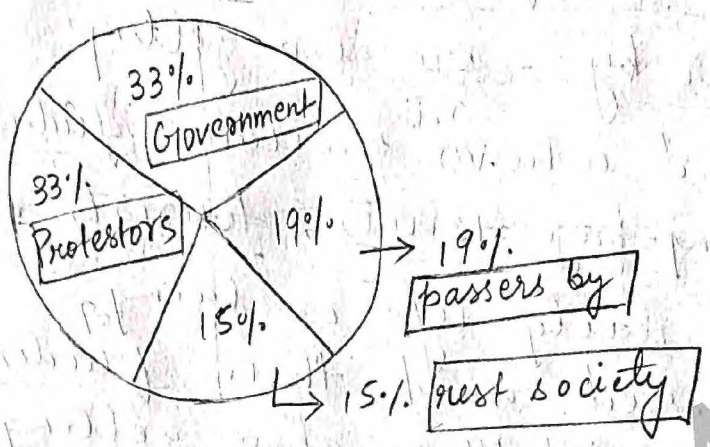
(a) Stakeholders in the present situation are ⇒



- Government - because it has already enacted the legislation due to some script it see as the outcome of it. so protests are not only challenging govt. decision, but also affecting its public reputation

- Protestors - As they have been affected by the legislation. Although not all protestors are affected by it but atleast have some interest that the legislation has challenged.

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So they are giving away their time, energy for protests.

- Passer by - are also getting affected which includes students, working professionals, tourists etc. Their daily life is being hampered and their freedom under Art 19 is also getting restricted.

- Society - which is an observer and is viewing the situation closely. Outcome of this negotiation will affect public reactions in future to contentious laws

(b) Ethical concerns ⇒

i) Freedom of a group v/s Freedom of Rest.

ii) Right to Protest v/s Abiding by legislation.

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iii) Peaceful protest which takes time v/s violent protests will early results.

iv) Govt's wisdom v/s civil society demand.

In my opinion, any dilemma with respect to right to protest by citizen should be given weightage and Gandhiji's idea of freedom and rights of last man should be recognized.

Therefore protests that are carried out peacefully should be allowed. Violence should be curbed by police machinery at any cost.

Steps that can be taken ⇒

i) Continuous rounds of negotiation between govt and stakeholders among protestors.

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ii) Protest site ~~to~~ should be demarcated explaining the protestors the rights of others and safe passage should be allowed for passer by Eg - may be few roads should be cleared out of many that protestors had blocked.

iii) Heavy crackdown should be there in case of any damage of public properties or affecting lives of any. Crop damage should be checked and ~~tried~~ attempt on part of govt should be there to arrange a negotiation at the earliest to stop food wastage.

iv) Any influencers from society should be chosen who can build consensus explaining protestors and society about pros of legislation until layer consensus is reached.

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